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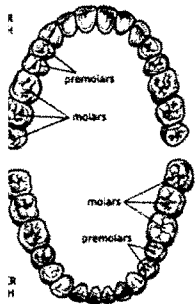
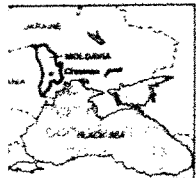
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B

hs scale

lehill

mole¹molar²

Moldavia

oceans and 32 kilometers (20 miles) in depth under the continents. [After Andrija Mohorovičić (1857–1936), Croatian geophysicist.]

Mohs scale (mōz) *n.* A scale for classifying minerals based on relative hardness and including, in order from softest to hardest: 1. talc; 2. gypsum; 3. calcite; 4. fluorite; 5. apatite; 6. orthoclase; 7. quartz; 8. topaz; 9. corundum; 10. diamond. [After Friedrich Mohs (1773–1839), German mineralogist.]

mo-hur (mō'x, mō-hōr') *n.* A gold coin, equal to 15 rupees, used in British India. [Hindi *muhur*, gold coin, seal < Pers.]

moi-dore (mōi'dōr', -dōr', mōi-dōr', -dōr') *n.* A former Portuguese or Brazilian gold coin. [Alteration of Port. *moeda d'ouro*: *moeda* (< Lat. *monēta*, coin; see MONEY) + *de*, of (< Lat. *dē*; see DE-) + *ouro*, gold (< Lat. *aurum*).]

moi-e-ty (mōi'i-tē) *n., pl. -ties*. 1. A half. 2. A part, portion, or share. 3. Either of two basic units in cultural anthropology that make up a tribe on the basis of unilateral descent. [ME *moite* < OFr. *meitiet*, *moitie* < LLat. *medietās* < Lat., middle < *medius*, middle. See *medhyo*-*.]

moll (moil) *intr.v.* **mollied**, **moll-ing**, **molls**. 1. To toil; slave. 2. To churn about continuously. — *n.* 1. Toil; drudgery. 2. Confusion; turmoil. [ME *moillen*, to soften by wetting < OFr. *moillier* < VLat. **molliare* < Lat. *mollia* (*pānis*), the soft part (of bread) < neut. pl. of *mollis*, soft. See *mel*-*.] — **moll'er** *n.* — **moll'ing-ly** *adv.*

moire (mwār, mwā-rā', mōr, mō-rā') *n.* A watered or moiré fabric. [Fr. See *moiré*.]

moi-ré (mwā-rā', mō-) *adj.* Having a wavy or rippled surface pattern. Used of fabric. — *n.* 1. Fabric, such as silk or rayon, finished so as to have a wavy or rippled surface pattern. 2. A similar pattern produced on cloth by engraved rollers. [Fr. < p.part. of *moirer*, to water < *mouaire*, *moire*, moiré fabric, prob. alteration of E. *moiré*.] — **moi-ré** *adj.*

moiré effect *n.* The effect of superimposing a repetitive design on the same or another design to produce a distinct pattern.

moist (moist) *adj.* **moist-er**, **moist-est**. 1. Slightly wet; damp or humid. See *Syns at wet*. 2. Filled with or characterized by moisture. 3. Tearful. [ME *moiste* < OFr., alteration of VLat. **muscidus*, alteration of Lat. *mūcidus*, moldy < *mūcus*, mucus.] — **moist'ly** *adv.* — **moist'ness** *n.*

mois-ten (mōi'son) *tr. & intr.v.* **-tened**, **-ten-ing**, **-tens**. To make or become moist. — **mois'ten'er** *n.*

mois-ture (mois'chər) *n.* 1. Diffuse wetness that can be felt as vapor in the atmosphere or condensed liquid on the surfaces of objects; dampness. 2. The state or quality of being damp. [ME < OFr. < *moiste*, moist. See *moist*.]

mois-tur-ize (mois'chə-rīz') *tr.v.* **-ized**, **-iz-ing**, **-iz-es**. To add or restore moisture to: *lotion that moisturizes the face*.

mois-tur-iz'er (mois'chə-rī-zər) *n.* A cosmetic lotion or cream applied to the skin to counter dryness.

mo-jar-ra (mō-hār'ə) *n., pl. mojarra or -ras*. Any of several species of small, silvery, mainly tropical American marine fishes of the family Gerridae, having extremely protrusile mouths. [Sp., knife, a fish < Ar. *muharrab*, pointed < *harrab*, to sharpen, point.]

Mo-ja-ve (mō-hā'vē) *n.* Var. of *Mohave*.

Mojave Desert also **Mo-ha-ve Desert** (mō-hā'vē). An arid region of S CA SE of the Sierra Nevada.

moke (mōk) *n.* 1. *Slang*. A dull person. 2. *Chiefly British*. A donkey. 3. *Australian*. An old broken-down horse. [?]

mol (mōl) *n.* Var. of *mole*².

mol *abbr.* 1. Molecular. 2. Molecule.

mo-la¹ (mō'lə, -lā) *n., pl. -las*. A colorful fabric panel of Central American origin, used for decorative purposes. [Cuna (Panama Chibchan language), clothing, blouse, mola.]

mo-la² (mō'lə) *n., pl. mola or -las*. See *ocean sunfish*. [Lat., millstone (< its shape and rough skin). See *mele*-*.]

mo-lal (mō'ləl) *adj.* Of or being a solution that contains one mole of solute in 1,000 grams of solvent.

mo-lal-i-ty (mō-ləl'i-tē) *n., pl. -ties*. The molar concentration of a solute, usu. expressed as the number of moles of solute per 1,000 grams of solvent.

mo-lar¹ (mō'lar) *adj.* 1. *Chem.* a. Relating to or being a solution that contains one mole of solute per liter of solution. b. Containing one mole of a substance. 2. *Phys.* Of or relating to a body of matter as a whole, perceived apart from molecular or atomic properties. [< *mole*².]

mo-lar² (mō'lar) *n.* A tooth with a broad crown used to grind food, located behind the premolars. — *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the molars. 2. Capable of grinding. [< ME *molares*, molars < Lat. *molaris*, of a mill, grinder, molar < *mola*, millstone. See *mele*-*.]

mo-lar-i-ty (mō-lār'i-tē) *n., pl. -ties*. *Chem.* The molar concentration of a solution, usu. expressed as the number of moles of solute per liter of solution.

mo-las-ses (mō-lās'iz) *n., pl. molasses*. A thick syrup produced in refining raw sugar and ranging from light to dark brown in color. [Port. *melaços*, pl. of *melaço* < LLat. *mellā-cium*, must < Lat. *mel*, mell-, honey. See *meit*-*.]

mold¹ (mōld) *n.* 1. A hollow form or matrix for shaping a fluid or plastic substance. 2. A frame or model around or on which something is formed or shaped. 3. Something that is made in

or shaped on a mold. 4. The shape or pattern of a mold. 5. General shape or form. 6. Distinctive character or type. 7. A fixed or restrictive pattern or form. 8. *Archit.* See *mold-ing* 3. — *v.* **mold-ed**, **mold-ing**, **molds**. — *tr.* 1. To shape in or on a mold. 2. a. To form into a particular shape; give shape to. b. To guide or determine the growth or development of; influence. 3. To fit closely by following the contours of. 4. To make a mold of or from (molten metal, for example) before casting. 5. To ornament with moldings. — *intr.* To be shaped in or as if in a mold. [ME *molde* < OFr. *molle*, *molde* < Lat. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, measure. See *med*-*.] — **mold'a-ble** *adj.* — **mold'er** *n.*

mold² (mōld) *n.* 1. Any of various fungi that often cause disintegration of organic matter. 2. The growth of such fungi. — *intr.v.* **mold-ed**, **mold-ing**, **molds**. To become moldy. [ME *moulde*, prob. < p.part. of *moulen*, to grow moldy < ON *mygla*.]

mold³ (mōld) *n.* 1. Loose friable soil, rich in humus and fit for planting. 2. *Chiefly British*. a. The earth; the ground. b. The earth of the grave. 3. *Archaic*. Earth as the substance of the human body. [ME < OE *molde*. See *mele*-*.]

Mol-da-vi-a (mō-dā'vē-ə, -dāv'yə) 1. A historical region of E Romania E of Transylvania; united with Walachia in 1859 to form the nucleus of modern Romania. 2. Also **Mol-do-va** (mōl-dō'və). A country of E Europe bordering on Romania. Acquired by Russia from the Romanian region of Moldavia in the late 18th and early 19th cent., it was a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. from 1940 until 1991. Cap. Chisinau. Pop. 4,111,000. — **Mol-da-vi-an** *adj. & n.*

mold-board (mōld'bōrd', -bōrd') *n.* The curved plate of a plow that turns over the soil. [MOLD³ + BOARD.]

mold-er (mōl'dər) *v. -ered, -er-ing, -ers.* — *intr.* To crumble to dust. — *tr.* To cause to molder. [Prob. freq. of *mold*³.]

mold-ing (mōl'ding) *n.* 1. The act or process of molding. 2. Something that is molded. 3. An embellishment in strip form made of wood or other structural material and used to decorate or finish a surface, such as the surface of a door.

mold-y (mōl'dē) *adj. -i-er, -i-est*. 1. Covered with or containing mold: *moldy bread*. 2. Musty or stale, as from age or decay. — **mold'i-ness** *n.*

mole¹ (mōl) *n.* A small congenital growth on the human skin, usu. slightly raised and dark and sometimes hairy, esp. a pigmented nevus. [ME < OE *māl*.]

mole² (mōl) *n.* 1. Any of various small insectivorous mammals of the family Talpidae, usu. living underground and having light brown to dark gray silky fur, rudimentary eyes, and strong forefeet for burrowing. 2. A machine that bores through hard surfaces, used esp. for tunneling through rock. 3. A spy within an organization, esp. a double agent in an intelligence establishment. [ME *molle*; poss. akin to *mold*³.]

mole³ (mōl) *n.* 1. A massive, usu. stone wall constructed in the sea, used to enclose or protect an anchorage or a harbor. 2. The anchorage or harbor enclosed by a mole. [Fr. *môle* < Ital. *molo* < LGk. *mōlos* < Lat. *mōlēs*, mass, mole.]

mole⁴ (mōl) *n.* An abnormal fleshy mass formed in the uterus by the degeneration or abortive development of an ovum. [Fr. *môle* < Lat. *mola*, millstone, mole. See *mele*-*.]

mole⁵ or **mol** (mōl) *n.* 1. The amount of a substance that contains as many elementary units as the number of atoms in 0.012 kilogram of carbon 12. The number is 6.0225×10^{23} , or Avogadro's number. 2. The mass in grams of this amount of a substance, numerically equal to the molecular weight of the substance. See table at *measurement*. [Ger. *Mol*, short for *Molekulargewicht*, molecular weight < *molekular*, molecular < Fr. *moléculaire* < *molecule*, molecule. See *molecule*.]

mo-le⁶ (mō'lā') *n.* A sauce of Mexican origin made with chocolate and a variety of chilies and spices and usu. served with meat or poultry. [Am.Sp. < Nahuatl *mōlli*.]

mole cricket (mōl) *n.* Any of various burrowing crickets of the family Gryllotalpidae, having short wings and front legs well adapted for digging and feeding mainly on the roots of plants.

mo-lec-u-lar (mō-lēk'yə-lər) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or consisting of molecules. 2. Of or relating to simple or basic structure or form. — **mo-lec'u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'i-tē) *n.* — **mo-lec'u-lar-ly** *adv.*

molecular biology *n.* The branch of biology that deals with the formation, structure, and activity of macromolecules essential to life and esp. with their role in cell replication and the transmission of genetic information. — **molecular biologist** *n.*

molecular formula *n.* A chemical formula that shows the number and kinds of atoms in a molecule.

molecular weight *n.* The sum of the atomic weights of all the atoms in a molecule.

mo-le-cule (mō'lē-kyōōl') *n.* 1. The smallest particle into which an element or a compound can be divided without changing its chemical and physical properties; a group of atoms held together by chemical forces. 2. A small particle; a tiny bit. [Fr. *molécule* < NLat. *mōlēcūla*, dim. of Lat. *mōlēs*, mass.]

mole-hill (mōl'hil') *n.* A small mound of loose earth raised by a burrowing mole. — *Idiom*. **make a mountain out of a molehill**. To exaggerate a minor problem.

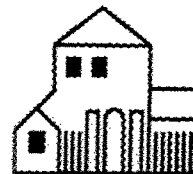
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